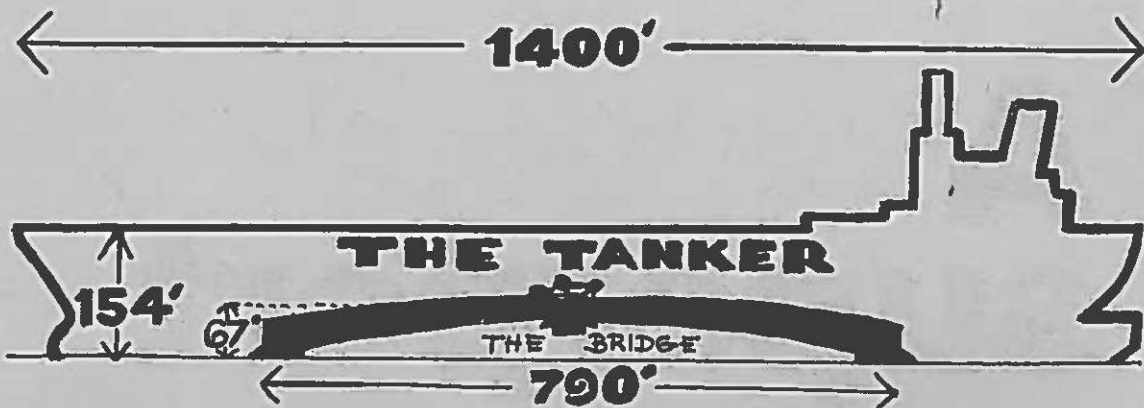


A superport ngmei Belau?





TIAKID A KLUNGEL a klou el diall ra cheluch a domekeslu er ngil ma Koror Babeldaob Bridge (Did ra Renrak).

THIS IS WHAT A SUPERTANKER looks like next to the Koror/Babeldaob bridge.

■ 1 million el tol el diall ra cheluch (tanker) a 1,400 ft. a klemengetel e 260 ft. a klungel e remurt ra 100 ft. a delechel el daob.¹

■ 200,000 tol el tanker a chousbech a 7-8 miles el mo soro e chousbech a 2 1/2 miles el mo stob.²

■ A rechad ra diall chousbech a rrat el ngara bital diall el mora bitang.²

■ A 30% ra klikingelal a daob ma yolt el muktubech ra cheluch a mengar ra tanker.²

■ A 1-million ton tanker is 1,400 feet long, 260-feet wide and draws over 100 feet of water.¹

■ A 200,000-ton tanker takes 7-8 miles to slow down 20 minutes or 2 1/2 miles to crash stop. The crew rides bicycles to get around the deck.²

■ Tankers contribute 30% of all oil pollution.²

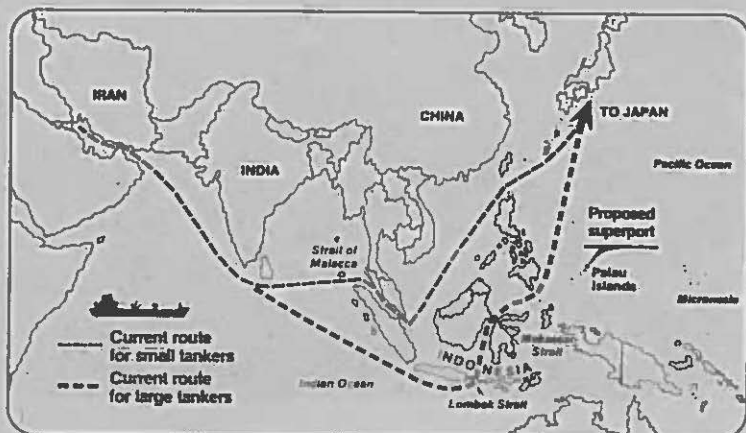
港で石油をうつしかえる時に、機械の故障と作業ミスのために、少しずつではあるが、たびたびオイルもれがおこる。³

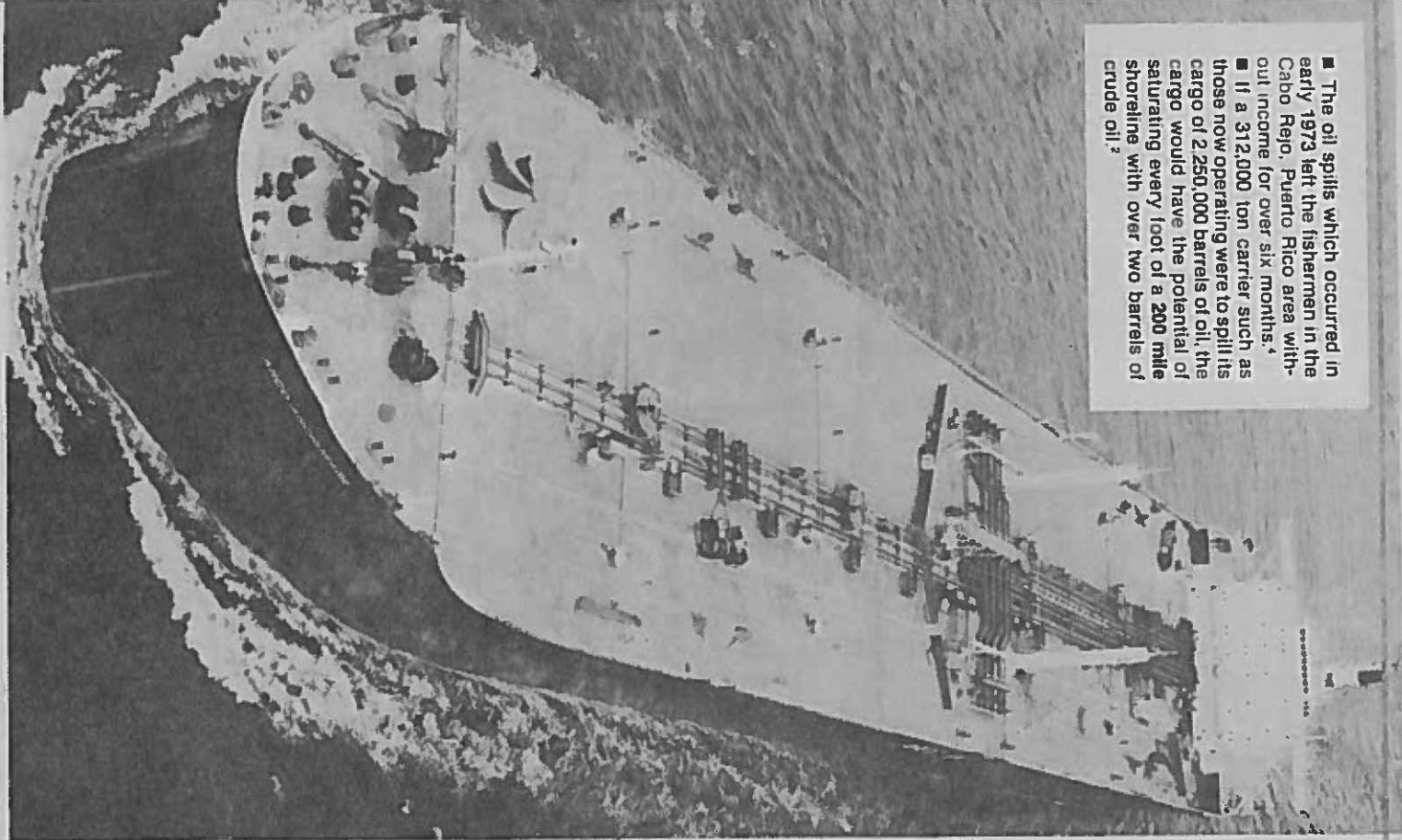
A telmellel a klekedall ma telitur ra rechad a uchul eng blechoel mechebechubel a cheluch ra olkerodel.³

TRANSFER OF OIL at dockside inevitably results in small but frequent losses through equipment failure and human error.³

■ Meklungel a diall ma aksident ma chebelel a cheluch ra Malacca Strait el bitara Singapore a uchul eng mla mengodech a roiel a diall ra cheluch meng mocha okiu a Lombok ma Makassar el mer Belau. Tial beches el rael a dmolech a meteu

■ A new route has put Palau on the supertanker "mainline" from the Middle East to Japan. Tanker accidents and oil spills near Singapore in the Malacca Strait, plus the increasing size of supertankers, has prompted this route change to the deeper channels of Lombok and Makassar.





■ The oil spills which occurred in early 1973 left the fishermen in the Cabo Rejo, Puerto Rico area without income for over six months.¹
 ■ If a 312,000 ton carrier such as those now operating were to spill its cargo of 2,250,000 barrels of oil, the cargo would have the potential of saturating every foot of a 200 mile shoreline with over two barrels of crude oil.²

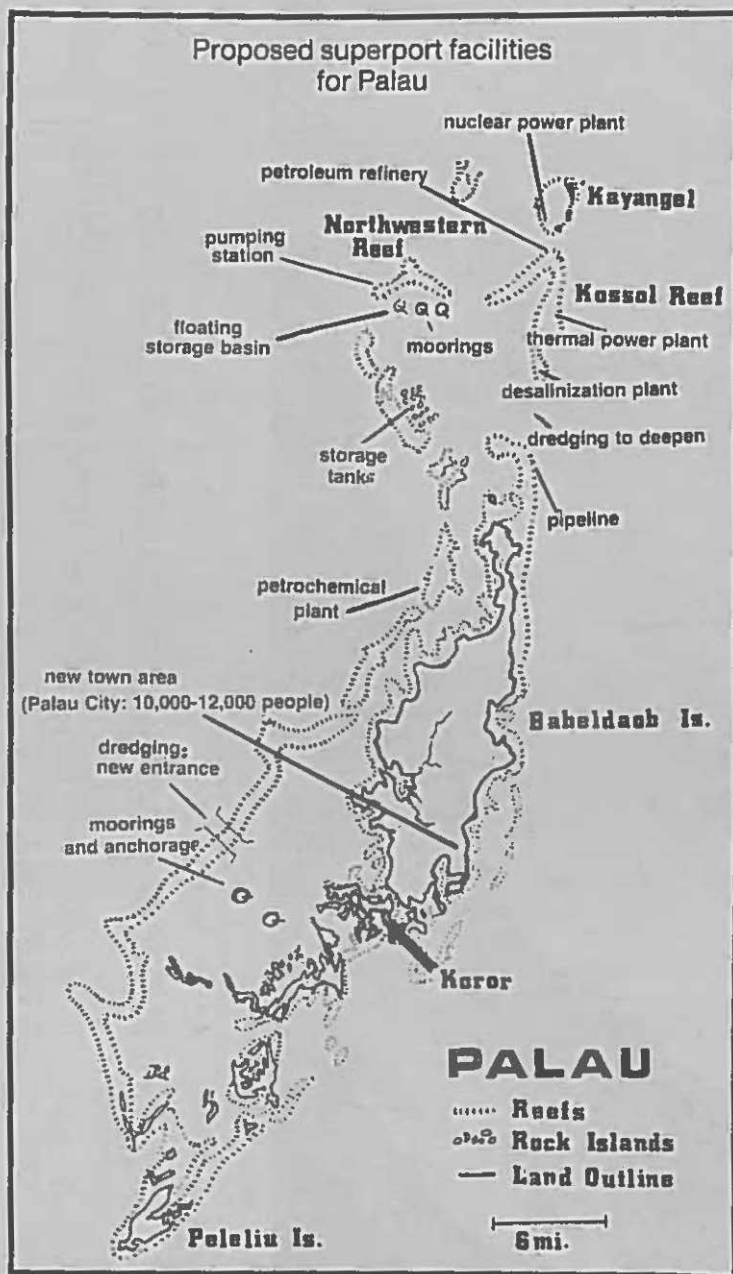
■ Aisekum a 312,000 toi el diall ra cheluch el diuaikel loureor er chelech al taem a chubelii a 2,250,000 el cheluch eng ngoberk ra chelsel a 200 mile el tkul a chelechol ma lechub eng keburs (wai al mechubul era chelsel a daob era Sonsorol el mora Ngcheangl).²

■ A cheluch el milchubel ra 1973 ra beluu ra Cabo Rejo, Puerto Rico

a rirreterir a rechad ra chomenged el mo diak a uchul a kerrekerngr el betok ra chelotem (6) el buil.⁴

200,000トンタンカーは、スピードをおとすのに7マイルから8マイルもかかってしまう。^急停止したとしても、とまるまでに20^分もかかり、2.5マイルもその間に^{すす}進んでしまう。

Ngerang ma Belau a mlengilt?



■ A cheluch a uchul a orretel a keizai ra Siabal. Ma Ami ra Siabal a kirel lomdois e mngiou a mo bil a cheluch. Engdi mesisich lultok el ngar ngii ra Beluu ra Siabal el kirel a ngar ngii el bil a cheluch ma ikel ludesual el mornngii el bil a cheluch, ma dirrek el klikingelet a mawari ra Siabal el dikeal motekau a uchul ma Belau a mlengilt.

■ Ngdi mak a uldasw el kmo ar 14,000 el chad a momtok er tial luldaw.

■ A Belau er chelechang el chederdall ra beluu ra Merikel el ngara cheungel a UN Trusteeship Agreement, a ngara uldasw el dimo melemolem el ngara cheungel a klisichel a Merikel. Ma soldau ra Merikel a omdasw a mouspech a 30,000 siob (acres) el chutem er Belau el ngii a mo uchul a mo klekerengel a meklou el siobar ra Siabal.

■ Ngsebechel a betok lungil e meklou lorkerodel mornngii leng betok a ungil siseball el mer olkerodel ra Belau.

WHY WAS PALAU SELECTED?

■ The Japanese government is committed to increasing their oil storage capacity. There are no sites available in Japan for constructing a storage/transshipment facility the size of the proposed Palau superport, because strong opposition from Japanese citizens' organizations would be expected and existing industrial sites in Japan are already saturated with pollution.

■ The small population of 14,000 was not expected to provide significant opposition.

■ Palau, now governed by the U.S. under a UN Trusteeship Agreement, is expected to remain under U.S. control. The U.S. military plans to lease 30,000 acres of Palau land and would provide security for the large Japanese investment.

■ Several excellent large deep water ports can be developed from the beautiful natural harbors.

Komedenge el kmo a lidisir a rechad ra Siabal a betok ra mang ea rechad er Belau a di 14,000. Ngungil dosirs a klengar rar mekesal el chad.

—U.S. Naval Commander David Leete Burt
at Palau Airport 3/76

"You realize that there are millions of people in Japan and only 14,000 in Palau. We may have to sacrifice those 14,000."

—U.S. Naval Commander David Leete Burt
at Palau Airport 3/76

Oil industries: Telmelir archad

■ Ngbetok el kombalii ou-komisteba ra Rio Manati el ngara beluu ra Puerto Rico, ma ikal komi a merael mo tuobed ra daob. Eim el rak ra mia memong ea chelderir ar 20 el chad ra chomenged a 4,000 bond ra tal sils. E sera May 1974 ea chelderir tirkal chad adi mio 40 bond ra tal sils.⁶

■ A cheluch ma ikel kialou el tuo-bed er ngii a imis el dok. Ngmeke-wad a charm ma dellomel ra daob, e tokubets el kengaoi el morar chad. A rolei chodoim ma siobai ra omenged a di metemall. A tal leme-temall a ikal charm ra daob ma rogui el klengar eng mo uchul a betok el rakt el merkid ar chad.⁶

■ Babier el oltobed ar toktang a mesisiech loumerang el kmo a mekngit el etel a koba ra eluch a omuchel a betok el rektel a ngul. A dirk mio merek elo mesuub ete milik el kmo 2/5 ra rechad a ungil lou teluil ea 17.5% ra rechad a kmal smecherel ngul.



Oil industries: Effects on people

■ Other companies dump their waste into the nearby Rio Manati, which leads directly to the ocean. Five years ago, a group of twenty fishermen could haul in 4,000 pounds of fish on a normal day, in May 1974, they caught 40 pounds in one day.⁶

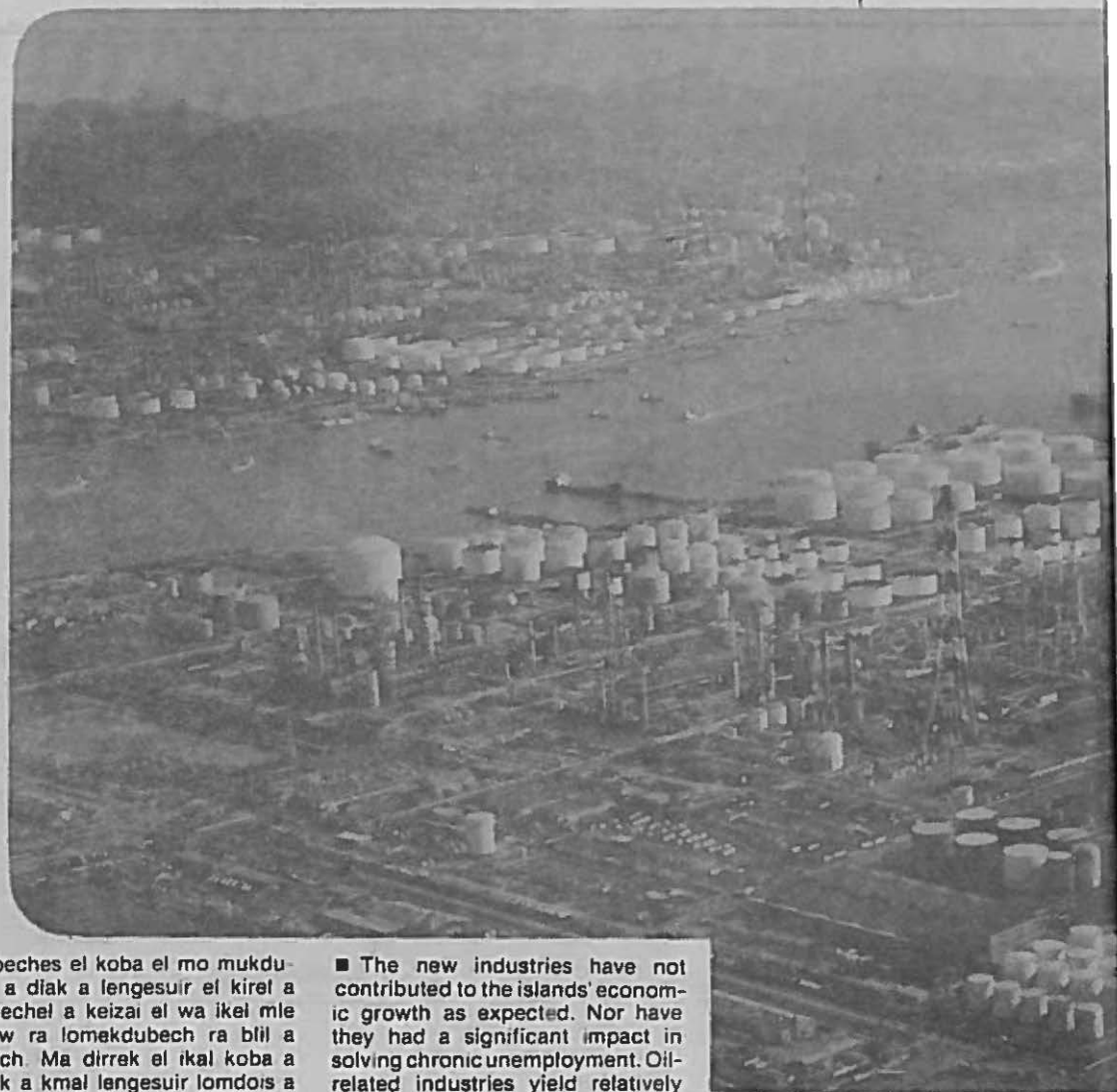
■ Oil and oil products must be recognized as poisons that damage

the marine ecology and are dangerous to man. Fisheries resources are destroyed through direct kill of commercially valuable species, through sublethal damage and through destruction of food sources. Fisheries products that are contaminated by oil must be considered as a public health hazard.⁶

■ Reports by doctors strongly suggest that the increasing number of respiratory infections are due to air pollution from the nearby petrochemical plant.

In a recent study, less than two-fifths of the population had normal respiratory function; while 17.5% were classified as having severe respiratory problems.⁷

石油と石油化合物は、海の生物に害をおよぼし、人体に危険な毒物と考えねばならない。商品価値のある（市場で高く売れる）魚貝類を殺し、住民の食料源をうばい、そのために水産資源は破壊される。石油によって汚染された魚貝類は人間の健康に害があると考えなければならない。



■ A beches el koba el mo mukdubech a diak a lengesuir el kirel a oketpechel a keizai el wa ikel mle uldasw ra lomekdubech ra blil a cheluch. Ma dirrek el ikal koba a dimlak a kmal lengesuir lomdois a ureor el kirir ar diak a urrerir el chad. Ea diosisiu el taem ea ikal koba a ouspech ra klou el basio (utem) ma ralm a dirrek el betok el bedengel a mekikiongel komi a mo mukdubech.⁶

■ A kekerel beluu ra Australia el Port Gladstone a mle sers, ea 10 rak ruriul ra temukdubech a koba ra cheluch eng mlo mangedengodech a teletelel. A okesiul tiang a blai el mlo mekesai ele koba el mlo meklou a mlo mengesadel a uspechngel a utem. Mal muut el bebil er okesiul a miltemall a debel ma eltel ma mawari er tial lolkerodel, ma tax ra utem a ngilsechekl ra 1200%.⁷

■ The new industries have not contributed to the islands' economic growth as expected. Nor have they had a significant impact in solving chronic unemployment. Oil-related industries yield relatively little to the economy.

In addition to the low economic yield to the local economy, these oil-related industries demand large amounts of land and water and produce enormous amounts of wastes.⁸

■ Gladstone in Australia was originally a small, undeveloped agricultural town. After a decade of port development it became a town of 13,000 people with all the problems of a major industrial center.

Housing became short as industrial expansion claimed more and more acreage. The ecosystem of the harbor was destroyed. Land taxes increased up to 1200%.

"Tekmo cheisel a 40-50 el rak eng medechel el tulkewad a chelmelled e debekiki? Seikid el taem eak mla mo d Belau el mongerang, e kirir a rua tee

—Roman T
New York Times

"People say the oil will dry up in 40-50 years and piles of scrap metal. Why worry anyway. Save Palau, the

Roman T
New York Times



no diak a cheluch, e kid a dimo
teloi ra oyel deel. Ngerang meke-
us. Tewasel, kedemengereomel er
ang?"

etuchi
es 2/7/77

years and we will end up with dead
orry about all that? I won't be here
ey say. For what?"

etuchi
es 2/7/77

■ A oilkerodel ra cheluch el ngara
Milford, England a kmal kekerel
cheluch a mechubel er ngii leng di
.01%. Engdi tial .01% al moyuid eng
mo 840,000 karong el cheluch ra tal
rak.⁹

■ A tal karong el cheluch al me-
chubel eng ngoberk ra elsel a 4
siob (acres).⁹

■ Matak a meklou el chebelel a
cheluch ma lechub al aksident ra
diall ra cheluch ea kilkingelel a
cheluch a di ngar ngii el diwa beluu
re Bermuda er elechal sils. Ngdire-
kak a meklou el aksident engdi
muldeid el cheluch a mia doikik a
chelechol er tial beluu.⁹

■ The exemplary oil port at Milford,
England, loses only an infinitesimal
amount of oil. Only about .01% of all
oil handled.

That small percentage of leakage
amounts to about 840,000 gallons
per year.¹⁰

■ A little goes a long way. One
gallon of oil will cover about four
acres of water.⁹

■ Even without major spills or acci-
dents, the oil would be there as it is in
Bermuda today. No wrecks have
occurred there yet the beaches are
fouled by small bits of oil.⁹



NGDIAK A CHAD er Belau el meduch ra okdercherur ma orretel a superport.¹²

THE PALAUAN PEOPLE have few relevant developed skills and capabilities (to construct and operate a superport).¹²

■ A urerel koba ra oil a diak e lureor ra chim. Ngurerir ar chelli-mosk ra uldasue. A kantraction a diak el meketeket. Sel bol merek eng dikea ureor.⁴

■ Ar mo choureor er tial koba ma chokerodel ra cheluch a mo ngeiul tir mar telungalek er tir ra ngodech el beluu meng moked-mok! a delengchekir.¹³

■ A uldekial a rechad el mo rrur er tial koba ra cheluch. Iudimuk! rar telungalk er tir a diak bol betok ra 10 000-12 000 el chad. Ma beches el mats a udesuall el kirir tirkal chad.¹³

■ The oil industry is not a labor-intensive operation. It is highly mechanized and requires highly-skilled technicians and white collar workers.

Construction provides only tem-

porary jobs. When the project is completed, the worker joins the ranks of the unemployed.⁴

■ Port and industrial labor with families and supporting facilities must be imported and established.

With families, the total population to operate the Palau installation should not exceed 10,000-12,000! A new town is envisioned.¹³

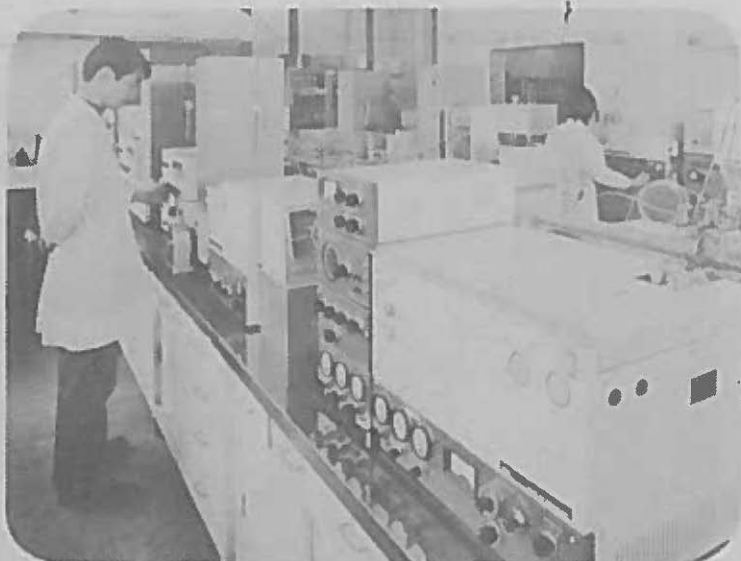
石油産業は工場を動かすのに、多くの労働者を必要としない。すべてが機械によって動くので、技術をもった少ない人数の労働者しか必要としないからだ。建設工事は、一時的な仕事しかもたらさない。工事が終われば、労働者は失業してしまう。⁴

関係あるいくつかの企業と、家族をつれた港と工場の労働者がパラオに入ってきて、住みつくことになるにちがいない。家族をふくめると、パラオCTSを動かすのに10,000人から12,000人が入ってくる。

新しい町がつくれる。¹³

■ Tial mo olkerodel ra cheluch a
 ... ch era rdart el mor cherul
 dart el chellimosk el chad ra ureor,
 dongu ma rolel chomengedere-
 der

■ A petroleum terminal can be
 operated by only 100-200 persons .
 . . . mainly skilled labor, engineers
 and management ¹³



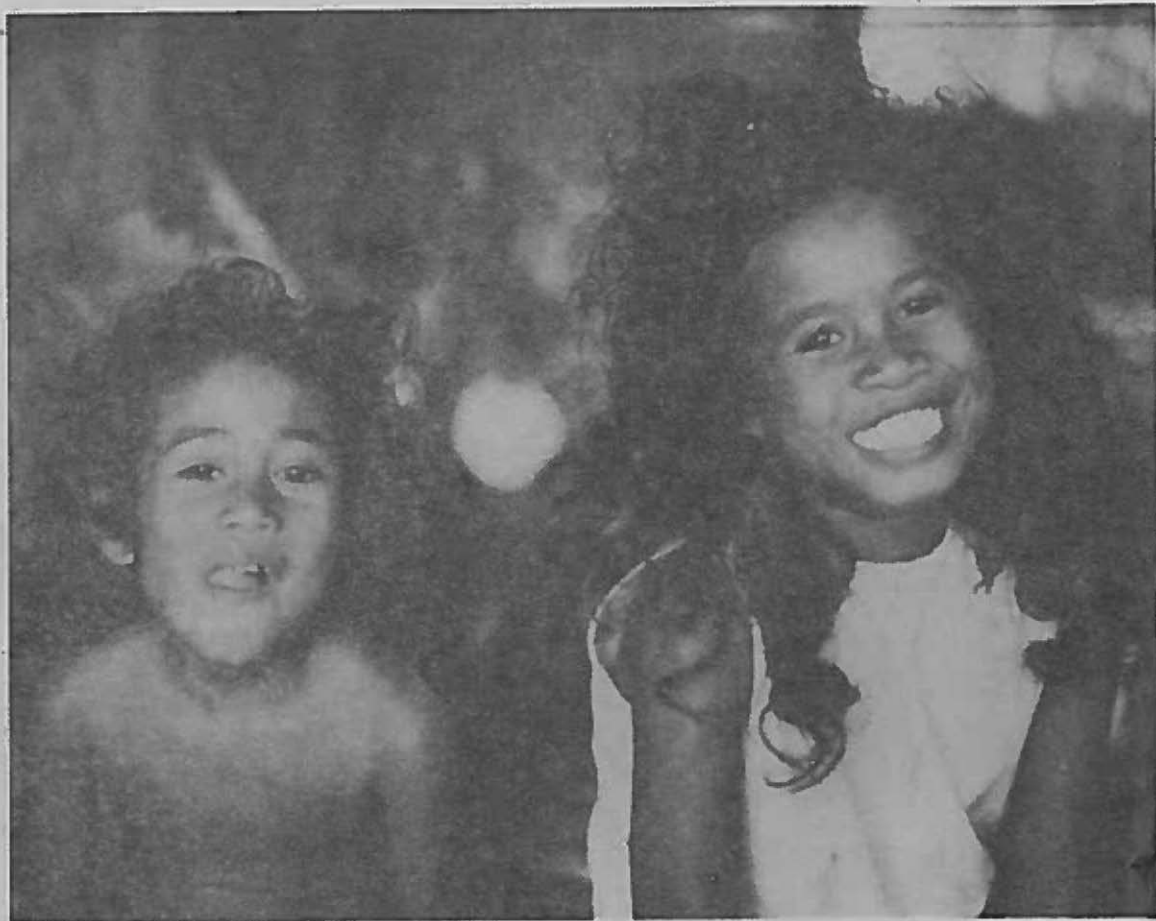
CTSは多くても100人から200人の人々によって動かされる。そのほとんど
 は、熟練した労働者や技術者、そして経営者である。



A MESIL LOUSPECH a klisichel a dub loureor a lomdasw el mom kedechor ra Belau. Aikal mesil chollobed a
 dok el sebechel mekewad a dellomei ma charm mar chad el diwa sei dub el ilmall a bebil ra insel a Masiar. A
 klisichel a ikai dub a oureor el kesengli eng 240,000 el rak.

Ngdiak a chad el medengeli a uchul eng kengaol ma klisichel ma telmellei aikai meklou el mesil lomdasw el
 momkedechor ¹¹
 livable).

A nuclear power plant is planned for Palau. No one knows the risk of a catastrophic accident for the large,
 experimental nuclear power plants now being planned and built. ¹¹



■ A High Chief Ibedul a kmung. Tial bil a cheluch a mo tomellii a cheltel ma debel Belau. A Belau ngkomisteba ra bebil ra beluu? Al chetirir alebor ngii ra belurir, eng ngerang mete melechubel er ngii rekid?

—Sera June 13, 1977

■ Ea Badre Felix Yaach a dilul kmo. Ngkired el omekdubch ra omenged ma omeruul el sers. Ke douspech a ngar ngii er kid el bil-skid a Rubak e diak de be ititerir ar ngodch el chad el me era delongel-e melemall e ouspech er kid.

—Sera March 24, 1977

■ Salvador Rebluud a dilul kmo. A lebor ngii a cheluch ra chelemol, engdi wa dolub er ngii. (Rubak from Ngerchelung Village)





NGERCHELONG VILLAGE

■ "The proposed superport's impact on Palau's environment, culture and society can be disastrous."

OLLEI, PALAU

Petition from
the people

■ A superport "could result in the destruction of our marine ecosystem which now supports the livelihood of everyone in Palau."

**PALAU FISHING AUTHORITY
PDN 2/17/75**

■ "... This agency can imagine few situations more rife with dangers of serious and irreparable environmental damage than the construction and operation of a major oil and transshipment facility on Palau."

FITZHUGH GREEN

**U.S. Environmental
Protection Agency**

■ A rechad ra Ollei a dilul kmo A cheltel ma debel ma klechad er Belau a mometemall a leborngii a blil a cheluch.

—Ollei Ngerchelong

■ Milngai ra PDN 2/17/75, el ti-kingel a Palau Fishing Authority a

kmo Tial blil a cheluch a mo to-mellii a debel Belau el ngii chomekang ra rechad er Belau.

■ Tekingel a Fitzhugh Green, Environmental Protection Agency a waser Tial chelechad a sebechel

mes a telmellel chokedcherur a blil a cheluch el muut el kakerei ra telmellel a daob ma chutem ma eolt er Belau. Le tal lemetemall a chutem ma daob ma yolt eng diak el luut ra smechel.



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- Page
1. Rock Islands near Koror, Palau, Micronesia.
 2. Supertanker/Bridge graphic by James A. Stewart
 2. Supertanker Route Map from Hawaii Business Magazine, October 1976.
 3. 883-foot tanker Arco Anchorage. Hawaii Public Library.
 4. Palau Map "Proposed Superport Facilities," MSC.
 5. Refinery and Petrochemical Complex (California) by Terry Votruba.
 6. Mitsubishi Superport in Japan.
 7. Ibid.
 8. Computer Control Room, Courtesy of "Environmental Action."
 9. Computer Control Room / data processing and read-outs. Mitsubishi superport, Japan.
 9. Nuclear Power Plant, Ranier, Oregon. Courtesy Portland General Electric Co.
 10. Two children, Ngkeklau, Ngarard Municipality, Palau, Micronesia.
 10. Fisherman off Babelbaob Island, Palau.
 11. Women preparing food in Ngerchelung Village, Palau.

from page 10 . . .

■ "This project will destroy our environment and our culture. Is Palau to become a dumping ground for others' pollution? If they do not want it in their back yard, why dump it on us?"

HIGH CHIEF IBEDUL
In a speech at Oceanic
Society Symposium, 6/13/77

■ "We need to develop our fishing and agriculture—to use the resources God gave us instead of allowing foreigners to come in and exploit us."

FATHER FELIX YAOCH

POSTER 50¢

To bring
OIL
to our **REEF**
would be just like
DROPPING
BOMBS
ON THEM



SALVADORE ESEBUND

Rebels from Ngerchelung Village
Palau

A joint publication of the Save Palau Organization and the Micronesian Support Committee. For further information, write:

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